

PUBLISHED EVERY EVENING EXCEPT SUNDAY, SALEM, OREGON, BY

## Capital Journal Ptg. Co., Inc.

L. S. BARNES, President    CHAS. H. FISHER, Vice-President    DORA C. ANDRESEN, Sec. and Treas.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES	
Daily by carrier, per year	\$5.00
Daily by mail, per year	3.00
Per month	45c
Per month	35c

FULL LEASED WIRE TELEGRAPH REPORT

The Capital Journal carrier boys are instructed to put the papers on the porch. If the carrier does not do this, misses you, or neglects getting the paper to you on time, kindly phone the circulation manager, as this is the only way we can determine whether or not the carriers are following instructions. Phone Main 81.

### WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION LAWS

In the news dispatches of this week it is noted that Indiana has joined the states having workmen's compensation laws in operation. Oregon's law has been in operation three years or more and many employers have not taken advantage of it. It is like that of most of the other states to a certain extent experimental and some of its provisions are objected to by some industries. Amendments which wiped out many of the apparent inequalities were adopted at the last session of the legislature, however, and no doubt other changes will be made from time to time.

In Indiana, although nearly 500 employers took advantage of the opportunity to reject the law, members of the commission point out that this is a very small portion of the approximately 300,000 employers in the state.

Indiana was the twenty-seventh state to enact such a law. Since that time four other states have joined the list, making thirty-one in all. Alaska also has such a law.

Several of the larger traction systems in the state have rejected the law, preferring to take their chances in the courts with damage suits. Those rejecting the law cannot plead as defense that the employe was negligent, that the injury was caused by the negligence of a fellow employe, or that the employe assumed the risk of the injury.

If an employe whose employer has not rejected the law is injured after today, the employer must furnish free medical care and supplies for thirty days. After fourteen days the injured man begins to draw a sum equal to 55 per cent of his wages. If he is totally disabled his payment will continue for 500 weeks. If he is partially disabled the compensation is at the rate of one-half the difference between his earning capacity before and after the injury.

This law is chiefly in the form of a bill favored by the manufacturers, but with certain amendments for which labor contended. Labor was unable to force state insurance of employes.

Information obtained from John A. Lapp, director of the Indiana bureau of legislative information, discloses that workmen's compensation so far obtains chiefly in the northern states. There is a strip across the country where the ambulance chasing lawyer and the courts are left to decide whether a laborer is entitled to damages, these states being:

Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Tennessee, Arkansas, New Mexico, Utah, Idaho, North and South Dakota, Missouri, Delaware and Kentucky.

Kentucky passed such a law but it was declared unconstitutional because of a constitutional provision that the general assembly has no power to limit the amount of damages. Friends of workmen's compensation in that state are now interested in an amendment to the constitution.

Montana is the only state to reject compensation by a vote of the people. Montana's bill is said to have had some unusually objectionable features. In Wyoming the legislature passed a compensation law after the people had ratified an amendment to the constitution permitting it. This year Nebraska voters ratified in referendum the compensation law passed in 1913 by the legislature.

### WAR FIGURES ARE STAGGERING

The last few weeks has brought forward increasingly definite information as to the cost of the war—in men, in munitions and in the increased cost of foodstuffs. A few of the most startling figures may be listed as follows:

Premier Asquith announced in June that Great Britain's expenditures during the next three months would be not less than \$15,000,000 daily.

The total cost of the war per day—to all combatants—is about \$50,000,000. An amount equal in value to the agricultural lands of America, or to the assets of the Russian empire, has been expended so far upon the conflict.

The British national debt has more than doubled in one year. Its increase of \$4,000,000 represents an advance of 113 per cent over last year.

The increase in the price of foodstuffs in England is

about 43 per cent. Meat has advanced 40 per cent and fish 25 per cent.

According to a writer in the Westminster Gazette, the increase in food prices in Germany is as follows: Bread and meat show an increase ranging from 74 per cent down to 10 per cent. Potatoes show an increase of 180 per cent; pears, 200 per cent; lentils, 174 per cent; beans, 152 per cent. One must, of course, allow for natural exaggeration; but from various authoritative statements it seems clear that food in Berlin is 55 per cent dearer than it was in the spring of 1914.

### THE HIGHEST HELPFULNESS

In one of the warring countries a fund was being raised for the benefit of the sufferers, and there was difference of opinion as to how it should be applied. The originator of the fund said he hoped the money would be distributed so as to stimulate and increase production. "What our men and women want is work," he said, "and what our boys and girls need is training."

There spoke a wise man as well as philanthropist. The man who works preserves his independence, self-respect and spirit for success. A nation of alms-accepting, idle, broken-spirited people would be a monstrous incubus to any of the countries involved in the war, or to any other.

No doubt that statement caused a lot of wonderment and no little dissatisfaction. The idea of calmly training boys and girls for constructive usefulness while the fate of their nation hangs in the balance and the desolation of war stalks in the land must have startled the unthinking.

But Europe has never needed trained minds and skillful hands as she needs them now and will need them hereafter.

Here is the way the Woodburn Independent views the great question of the times: "Let us get right down to brass tacks on some of the principal causes of the present deplorable conditions. America today is the richest and financially the most powerful nation in the world. Times would be good today in this country with everybody if there was more confidence felt and displayed, but they cannot be expected to be real good as long as people, fearful of this nation getting into the great war, will not invest, and hoard their money, many being even afraid to trust the banks. Economy is practiced in families, and when one does without less in edibles and wearing apparel he assists in continuing the depression. For instance, let the millions in this country each do with one egg less a day and there is a marked effect on the trade. Take into consideration, then, other things marked off the daily list and we have a condition easily explained. To a great extent the people themselves make times hard, and are encouraged to do so by the money-power, which is now making millions in commissions on loans to foreign powers."

The secretary of the American Portland Cement Manufacturers makes a report that shows that there is enough cement manufactured in the United States each year to build concrete forts at every needed point on the entire coast of the country. This is a country of some resources and quick development, and this newspaper talk about our defenselessness makes a real American sick.

About the meanest man in the world is that Portland druggist who systematically robbed a blind cigar dealer for months, while pretending to make purchases. When a man falls to such a depth of depravity and sin there is no doubt but Billy Sunday's lake of blazing brimstone would provide the only punishment to fit the transgression.

Former Governor Cole Blease, of South Carolina, advocates lynch law because the courts fail to do their duty. And yet he pardoned all the convicts in the state prison after the courts had sent them there—but what's the use of paying any attention to Blease or any of these other advocates of lynch law. They are not worth it.

China has ordered a ready-made navy, consisting mostly of submarines, from the United States. Of course, Andy Carnegie's Bethlehem Steel Co. will get the \$75,000,000 contract. Andy is for peace but not at any price.

Sinking the sinkers seems to be the principal occupation of the allied navy. They claim to have sent fifty-four German submarines to the bottom of the sea.

English officials contradict the war correspondents who say that government wants peace, but we prefer to pin our faith to the correspondents.

Russia has ordered a lot of automobiles from America. Probably unable to keep ahead of her pursuers on foot.

Polk fair entries coming in in for all classes and everything indicates a mammoth exhibit this fall. All the members of the board and the officers are putting their best efforts into the thing and it is assured that we will have a big, complete fair.—Dallas Itemizer.

LUMBER PLANT BURNED. Baker, Ore., Sept. 4.—The plant of the W. H. Eccles Lumber company was destroyed by fire early today. The loss is estimated at between \$50,000 and \$60,000. One hundred men are thrown out of employment. The fire was prevented from spreading with difficulty.



### A Galley o' Fun!

#### THE FACE IN THE CAR.

He stood on the platform of the crowded trolley-car. Through the glass doors and a long line of humanity he saw her face. It was just visible under the broad black hat of a German frau. He felt vaguely that he had seen her before.

It was a rarely attractive face, with a sad sweetness about it that went through his fiery heart. He had seen more beautiful women, but there was something winning in the direct frank, but impersonal manner in which she returned his admiring, interested gaze. He hoped that she did not think him rude in staring.

For a moment he looked away, then looked hastily back again, fearing to lose her eyes. Was she laughing at him? Was she flirting with him? He was sure that there was at least a hint of amusement in her faint smile.

The conviction that he had seen her, had met her, became stronger. She was merely waiting for him to remember who she was. She read his thoughts. Heavens! Who was she? How could he have met such a girl and forgotten her name?

On an impulse, he winked. Immediately he was confused with shame. Her glance had changed to one of reproof of pained surprise, even of scorn.

The car had carried him beyond his destination and out into the suburbs. Still he stood and looked at the girl. Suddenly he realized that the crowd of standees had thinned out till a scant dozen were left. He could now easily reach her.

He mustered his courage up to the point of throwing open the door and striding down the aisle. She did not die. Her smile was now welcoming. But where was the rest of her?

She was only a face—the artist hadn't drawn any more. Above her wavy hair and dancing eyes were the words: "She Uses Circassian Talcum Powder." ERNEST DOUGLAS



#### Mr. Short's Way of Doing It.

A NATURAL DESIRE. His hair was long—a shaggy mane. His biggest aversion one could see. He talked of "downs" and "yards to gain."

A football hero—such was he. He was a giant as to size. Of rough-and-ready speech to boot. And on an eve, to my surprise, Sweet Phyllis thought him rather "cute."

And one was small and slight and pale. His arms were thin, his legs were spare—I think an ordinary gale might well have blown him anywhere.

We met him at a tea at four. He talked of art to heat the band. Of highbrow speech he had a store—And Phyllis thought the fellow "grand."

And so I sit and think away. Of what fair Phyllis said of these I ponder, ponder—night or day—The thought will give me little ease I am not jealous—twere in vain.

For that, I'm sure, I need not be! But, though I'm half afraid, I fain would know what Phyllis thinks of me!

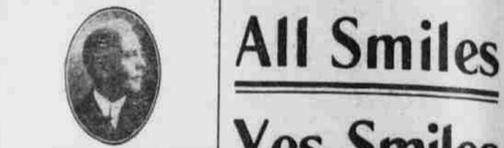
CHAS. C. JONES

#### THE MANNISH WOMAN.



How She Will Look When She Adopts Pockets.

DR. W. A. COX



PAINLESS DENTIST  
303 State Street  
SALEM, ORE.

## All Smiles Yes, Smiles

Nothing but smiles when your Dental work is done by us. All work is carefully and well done, and in the most satisfactory way possible for any man to do and with the least pain.

One trial will give you a complete conception of our ability and also convince you of the reasonable fee.

## All Work Guaranteed for 10 Years

Lady attendant. Phone 926

### NORTH HOWELL NOTES.

Mrs. P. O. Swartout and children, of Portland, came Sunday for a visit with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Carl Russ.

Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Wiesner and Mr. and Mrs. S. C. Rickard motored to Newport last Friday, returning Monday evening.

Carl Nys returned to this section Monday, after spending the summer with his parents in Dufur, Oregon.

Miss Jessie Sawyer returned to her home on Saturday from the Willamette Sanitarium at Salem.

John Schnap is recovering slowly at his home.

Mrs. James Bateson and Ben Watkins were united in marriage week before last and were duly charivariated by the "crowd." They are residing on the bride's farm in this vicinity.

Grandma Cutsforth is the guest of her son, Irvin, and wife, after a lengthy stay at Jos. Cutsforth's.

Mrs. J. S. Coomber has returned to her home from Salem, where she has been taking treatment.

A. R. Rickard and wife visited relatives in Salem the first of the week. This week will see the last of threshing and the beginning of hop picking in this section.

E. Cummins, of Kaiser, was the delegate elected to attend the annual conference held at Roseburg.

The dairy inspector made a trip through this section Tuesday.—Gervais Star.

### DEATH OF MISS JOHNSON

Miss Mary Frances Johnson died at her home in Hall Addition to Woodburn at noon Saturday after an illness of several weeks, aged 56 years, 1 month and 9 days.

Deceased was born July 19, 1859, at Gilbertville, Otsego county, N. Y. At one year of age she moved with her parents to Albion, N. Y., where she lived until 1901, when she moved with her mother to Binghamton, N. Y. In November, 1910, she and her mother moved to Woodburn, where she lived until her death. She is survived by her mother, Mrs. Eliza Johnson, and brother, W. J. Johnson, both of Woodburn. Miss Johnson was the constant companion of her mother for a number of years, was a lady of very fine character and refinement, cheerful disposition and patient and grateful for any little attention during her last illness.

Funeral services were held at the house at 4 o'clock Sunday afternoon, Rev. R. M. Gill, of the Salem Episcopal church officiating. "My Faith Looks Up to Thee" and "Nearer, My God to Thee," were sung by Mrs. Don C. Cowles, Mrs. O. C. Weller and Mr. Longwell. The pallbearers were Masonic brethren of W. J. Johnson. Undertaker Hall took charge of the remains, which were taken Monday morning to Salem, where interment was in City View cemetery.—Woodburn Independent.

The Want pages go to the office and home and are consulted often and frequently clipped and filed for ready reference. The Journal Wants are valuable—that's the reason.

## BUILD A CARRIAGE HOUSE

If you want to build a carriage house or a garage, we have got the right materials. You can build it as cheaply or as expensively as necessity demands or taste desires, but whatever kind of building material you desire, we have got the right stuff at the right price. Come and let us figure with you.

## SPAULDING LOGGING CO.

FRONT AND FERRY PHONE 1880

## LADD & BUSH, Bankers

Established 1868  
Capital \$500,000.00

Transact a general banking business  
Safety Deposit Boxes  
SAVINGS DEPARTMENT